

ROZHKOV, F.

Fulfill sixth year of the seven year plan ahead of time. Metallurg. 9 no.10:35-36 0 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Predsedatel' profsoyuznogo komiteta Magnitogorskogo metallurgicheskogo kombinata.

ROZHKOV, F.; GILLER, I.

Make available to the masses the practices of those in front.
Metallurg 8 no.12:30-31 D '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Predsedatel' profsoyuznogo komiteta Magnitogorskogo metallurgicheskogo kombinata (for Rozhkov). 2. Nachal'nik normativno-issledovatel'skoy laboratorii Magnitogorskogo metallurgicheskogo kombinata (for Giller).

ROZHKOV, F.G.; GUZEV, Ye.M.

Improve the preparation of metal scrap for remelting. Stal'
24 no.10:948-949 0 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

SHIFRIN, I.A.; ROZHKOVA, F.V.; TRUBA, I.V.

Vaccination of sheep against Q fever. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i imm. 29
no.8:97-101 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:10)

(Q FEVER, prev. & control.
vacc. of sheep (Rus))

(SHEEP, dis.
Q fever, vacc. (Rus))

ROZHKOV, F.V.

ZOLOTAREV, N.A., and ROZHKOV, F.V., Majors
Veterinary Service.

"Concerning morphological variability of Piroplasma (P. caballi)
in corpses."

SO: Veterinariia 25(5), 1948, p. 6

ROZHKOV, G.I. and Bazhanov, V.A.

(Military veterinarians, 2nd grade, Military Veterinary Laboratory No. 401).
'Non-freezing fluid for fixation of pathelgical material.'

SO: Veterinariya: Vol. 20; No. 2; February 1943 Unclassified (Tabcon)

ROZHNKOVA, G.

ROZHNKOVA, D. I., Cand. of Vet Sciences, Colonel, Vet. Service

"Biopsy of liver in the diagnosis of infectious anemia of horses."

SO: Vet. 25(7), 1948, p 16

ROZHKOV, G. I.

"The methods of the emergence and spread of infectious anemia of horses and the measures of the fight against it."

SO: Veterinariia 26(2), 1949, p. 10.

ROZHKOV, G.I.

"ON virus-carriage of infectious anemia among horses."

SO: Vet.27 (8) 1950, p. 10

IVASHKEVICH, P.A.; MIKHAYLOV, B.Ya.; ROZHKOV, G.I.; TAMARIN, A.L.

Determination of spore concentration in STI anthrax vaccine with
the aid of an optic bacterial standard. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i
imun. 30 no.1:36-37 Ja '58. (MIRA 12:3)
(ANTHRAX, immunol.
vaccine, determ. of spores with optic bact. standard
(Rus))

17(2,12)

SOV/16-59-6-16/46

AUTHORS: Ivashkevich, P.A., Belokhvostov, S.D. and Rozhkov, G.I.

TITLE: The Morphological Features of STI Anthrax Vaccine Spores and Their Resistance to Certain Disinfectants

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, 1959,³⁰ Nr 6, pp 78-81 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: I.Ye. Minkevich, V.I. Vashkov, etc. believe that the membrane of a Bacillus anthracis spore consists of two layers. Kneysi maintains that the membranes of spores from different strains of the same species may consist of a differing number of layers. N.K. Vereninova noted that, in growing, some Bacillus anthracis spores shed a layer, while others do not. The present authors studied Bacillus anthracis spores under an EM-3 electron microscope with a magnification factor of 5,000-1,000 and an accelerating voltage of up to 50 kv. The studies revealed three types of spores. Type I were oval, regular with a smooth surface, type II diverged from a true oval and had a rough, wrinkled surface. In type III this process had gone still further, leaving the spores with a very rough surface composed of marked prominences and distinct polymorphic features. The resistance of all three types to the following disinfectants

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SOV/16-59-6-16/46

The Morphological Features of STI Anthrax Vaccine Spores and Their Resistance to Certain Disinfectants

was tested: formalin, monochloramine, diocide and a mixture of 17% formaldehyde in water plus 10% monochloramine. A definite correlation was noted between the morphological features of the spores and their resistance to the disinfectants: the smooth-surfaced spores being least resistant, Type III most resistant, with Type II spores in an intermediate position. The authors conclude that this difference in resistance may be explained by the hypothesis that the rough-surfaced spores have, in fact, one more layer to their membrane than the smooth ones and that this causes their increased resistance to disinfectants.

There are: 6 photos, 1 table and 15 references, 11 of which are Soviet, 3 German and 1 Italian.

SUBMITTED: April 16, 1958

Card 2/2

IVASHKEVICH, P.A.; MIKHAYLOV, B.Ya.; ROZHKOV, G.I.; TAMARIN, A.L.

Determining the viability of spores in anthrax STI vaccine by means
of microcultures. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. 30 no.10:72-75 0 '59.
(MIRA 13:2)

(ANTHRAX immunol.)
(VACCINES)

IVASHKEVICH, P.A.; MIKHAYLOV, B.Ya.; ROZHKOV, G.I.; TAMARIN, A.L.

On the potency period and methods for the control of STI anthrax vaccine. Zhur.mikrobiol.,epid.i immun. 30 no.11:45-47 N '59.

(MIRA 13:3)

(ANTHRAX immunol.)
(VACCINES)

ROZHKOV, G., kapitan, komandir roty

"Exactness toward subordinates and concern for them" by K.A. Bushmanov; "Encouragement and disciplinary penalties" by M.M. Ermokhin. Reviewed by G.Rozhkov. Starsh. serzh. no.8:21 Ag '62.
(MIRA 15:8)

(Military discipline) (Bushmanov, K.A.) (Ermokhin, M.M.)

MIKHAYLOV, B.Ya.; ROZHKOV, G.I.; TAMARIN, A.L.

Rapid method for the diagnosis and identification of anthrax
pathogens. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i,immun. 31 no.11:10-15 N '60.
(MIRA 14:6)

(ANTHRAX)

ROZHKOV, G. K.

Cand Tech Sci - (diss) "Problem of studying the process of cutting of haystacks." Saratov, 1961. 18 pp; with diagrams; (Ministry of Agriculture RSFSR, Saratov Agri Inst); 150 copies; free; (KL, 10-61 sup, 218)

MALTYZOV, V., rabochiy; MOMAKHOV, A., rabochiy; POLYAKOV, I., rabochiy;
LITVINOV, I., pensioner; POLEVOY, N., pensioner; REVICHCHIN, P.,
pensioner; ROZHKOV, I.

Readers' letters. Gor.khoz. Mosk. 34 no.12:31 D '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

I. Nachal'nik Otdela domovogo khozyaystva Moszhilupravleniya.
(Moscow--Playgrounds)

ROZHKOV, I.; SEMENKIN, M., komandir korablya; ANDREYEV, A., vtoroy
pilot samoleta Il-18

The "Flight newssheet" signals. Grazhd. av. 21 no.11:28 N '64.
(MIRA 18:3)

ROZHKOV, I.

✓ 3681. METHOD OF DETERMINING "PERIOD OF STABILITY" OF LEADED GASOLINES.
Rozhkov, I. and Kernilova, E. (Nov. Neft. Tekh. (News Petrol. Tech.,
Moscow), 1953, (6), 3-6; abstr. in Ref. Zh. Khim. (Ref. J. Chem., Moscow), 1955, (8), 14981). The period of stability is the time preceding the
formation of a deposit on oxidation by atmospheric air in special flasks at
100°C. The method has been adopted as the Soviet standard test (GOST
6667-53). Aviation gasolines have periods of stability of 2-13 hours
without antioxidants and 24-60 hours with.

ROZHKOV, I., inzhener-polkovnik

Do not allow vitamins to be lost during cooking. Tyl.i snab.
Sov.Voor.Sil 21 no.5:71-73 My '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Russia--Armed forces--Cookery)

LOMPATIDZE, G.A.; VEDERNIKOV, A.A.; ~~Pyrynmali~~ uchastnye: SHARONOV, G.Ye.
Inzh.; ZAKURDAYEV, A.G.; MOKROVA, V.P.; ROZHKOV, I.M.

Carbon oxidation during the finishing period of the oxygen blowing
of an open-hearth furnace bath. [Sbor. trud.] TSNIICHM no.29:
65.72 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

ROZHKOV, I.M.; ZAKURDAYEV, A.G.

Determining the moment of the charge melting, the carbon content at the time of melting, and the metal temperature. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 6 no.11:42-46 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii.

SOBOLEV, S.K., inzh.; KUDRIN, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; OYKS, G.N.,
doktor tekhn.nauk; TRUBIN, K.G., doktor tekhn.nauk, v rabote
prinimali uchastiye; BLIZNYUKOV, S.A.; ROZHKOV, I.M.;
MALYSHEV, V.S.

Desulfuration of pig iron outside the blast furnace by lime
with the addition of aluminum powder. Sbor.Inst.stali
no.39:5-15 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Kafedra metallurgii stali Moskovskogo ordena Trudovogo
Krasnogo Znameni instituta stali im. I.V.Stalina.
(Cast iron → Metallurgy) (Desulfuration)

ROZHKOV, I.N.; MAKIN, S.M.

Interaction of α, β -unsaturated ketones and esters with metallo-organic compounds. Zhur.ob.khim. 34 no.1:59-65 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni Lomono-
sova.

L 05170-67 EWP(m)/EWP(j) WW/JW/RM
ACC NR: AP7000730

SOURCE CODE: UR/0062/66/000/006/1062/1065

323
KHUNYANTS, I. L., GERMAN, L. S., ROZHKOV, I. N., Institute of Heteroorganic Compounds, Academy of Sciences USSR (Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR)

"Aliphatic Fluoronitro-Compounds. Communication 5. Proton Magnetic Resonance Spectra and Ionization Constants of Polyfluoronitroalkanes"

Moscow, Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Khimicheskaya (News of the Academy of Sciences USSR, Chemical Series), No 6, 1966; pp 1062-1065

Abstract: The proton magnetic resonance spectra of 15 different nitroalkanes were studied to evaluate the degree of shielding of the hydrogen atom in the alpha-position to the nitro-group. The introduction of fluorine atoms into the nitroalkane molecule, like that of other electronegative groups, leads to a shift in the signal of the alpha-hydrogen in the proton magnetic resonance spectrum into the region of a weaker field. The change in the chemical shift of the alpha-hydrogen upon the introduction of electronegative substituents into the nitroalkane molecule, with the exception of fluorine atoms, is correlated with the change in the ionization constants of these compounds. The absence of correlation for fluorine substituents is explained by the fact that the proton magnetic resonance spectrum characterizes the influence of substituents in the static state of the molecule, whereas the ionization constant characterizes the state of dynamic equilibrium of the process of acid-base conversion

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UDC: 543.422 + 661.723-16 + 541.67

L 05170-67

ACC NR: AP7000730

of the nitro-compound. The insertion of fluorine atoms in the beta-position to the nitro-group increases the chemical shift of the alpha-hydrogen in the proton magnetic resonance spectrum and simultaneously the ionization constant of the nitro-compound. Insertion of fluorine into the alpha-position increases the chemical shift of the alpha-hydrogen but decreases the ionization constant. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas and 1 table. [JPRS: 37, 023]

TOPIC TAGS: fluorinated organic compound, organic nitro compound, proton resonance

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 08Aug64 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2 vmb

GERMAN, L.S.; ROZHKOV, I.N.; KNUNYANTS, I.L.

Nitrofluorination of ethylene and monofluoroacetic acid.
Zhur.VKHO 10 no.5:599-600 '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR.

MAKIN, S.M.; ROZHKOV, I.N.; SUDAKOVA, V.S.

Chemistry of unsaturated ethers. Part 16: Telomerization
of 1-alkoxy-1,3-dienes with acetals of unsaturated aldehydes.
Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.10:3166-3170 0 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii
imeni M.V. Lomonosova.

(Unsaturated compounds)
(Acetals)

(Polymerization)

KNUNYANTS, I.L.; GERMAN, L.S.; ROZHKOV, I.N.

Aliphatic fluoronitro compounds. Report No.1: Conjugated
nitrofluorination of olefins. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.11:
1946-1950 N '63.

Aliphatic fluoronitro compounds. Report No.2: Preparation of
α-fluorocarboxylic acids. Ibid.:1950-1951 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soedineniy AN SSSR.

KNUNYANTS, I.I.; GERMAN, L.S.; ROZHKOV, I.N.

Aliphatic fluoronitro compounds. Report No.3: Fluorine-containing
nitro alcohols and ethers. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.khim. no.9:1630-1634
S '64.
(MIRA 17:10)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soedineniy AN SSSR.

MAKIN, S.M.; ROZHKOV, I.N.

Chemistry of unsaturated ethers. Part 6: Condensation of acetals
with 1-alkoxydienes. Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.10:3214-3220 0 '61.
(MIRA 14:10)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni
M.V.Lomonosova.

(Acetals) (Olefins)

MAKIN, S.M.; ROZHKOV, I.N.

Chemistry of unsaturated ethers. Part 7: Addition of
-aldehyde acetal to 1-ethoxy-2-methyl-1,3-butadiene. Zhur.ob.
khim. 31 no.10:3319-3323 0 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni
M.V.Lomonosova.
(Aldehydes) (Butadiene) (Ethers)

ROZHKOV, I. P.

I, S. SMELYANSKII, Ogneuporni 3, 103-9, 1935

ROZHKOV, I.F.,
I.S. SMELYANSKI1, Ogneupory, 3 (1) 17-24 (1935)

ROZHKOV, I.S.; BABINTSEV, N.I., redaktor; MALEK, Z.N., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Directives on applying the classification of reserves to placer deposits of gold, platinum, tin and wolfram] Instruktsiia po primeneniui klassifikatsii zapasov k rossypnym mestorozhdeniiam zolota, platiny, olova i vol'frama. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po geologii i okhrane neдр, 1954. 24 p.(XXXI) p.(MLR 8:2)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany neдр.
(Ore deposits)

ROZHKOV, I.S.

Types of talus and main factors in their formation. Razved. i okh.
nedr 21 no.4:1-8 J1-Ag '55. (MLRA 9:2)
(Rocks)

BAKAKIN, V.P.; BUBOK, K.G.; BUGAREV, L.A.; BUNIN, A.I.; VOROB'YEV, K.V.
DROZDOV, V.V.; DOROKHOV, M.S.; ZUBRILOV, S.V.; IGNAT'YEV, L.A.
KARGOPOLOV, I.G.; KLUSHIN, D.N.; KOMAROV, A.M.; KURILOV, M.S.;
LOMAKO, P.F.; MIKULENKO, A.S.; MIKHAYLOV, M.M.; NEMTINOV, B.A.;
OL'KHOV, N.P.; OSIPOVA, T.V.; PAKHOMOV, Ya.D.; PLAKSIN, I.N.;
PODCHAYNOV, S.F.; PUSTYL'NIK, I.I.; ~~ROZHKOV, I.S.~~; SAVARI, Ya.A.;
SEMYNIN, A.P.; SPIVAKOV, Ya.N.; STRIGIN, I.A.; SUSHENTSOV, S.N.;
SYCHEV, P.S.; TROITSKIY, A.V.; USHAKOV, K.I.; KHARLAMOV, A.Ye.;
SHEMYAKIN, N.I.

Nikolai Konstantinovich Chaplygin. TSvet. met. 28 no.2:57-58

Mr-Ap '55.

(MIRA 10:10)

(Chaplygin, Nikolai Konstantinovich, 1911-1955)

ROZHKOV, I.S.; RUSANOV, B.S.; KRYUKOV, V.M., glavnyy red.; SHATALOV, Ye.T.,
zamestitel' glavnogo red.; YEROFEEV, B.N., red.; ZENKOV, D.A., red.;
KRASNIKOV, V.I., red.; NIFONTOV, R.V., red.; SMIRNOV, V.I., red.;
KHRUSHCHOV, N.A., red.; YAKZHIN, A.A., red.; VLASOVA, S.M., red.;
AVERKIYEVA, T.A., tekhn. red.

[Prospecting for placer deposits of gold, platinum, tin, tungsten,
titanium, tantalum, and niobium] Razvedka rossypnykh mestorozhdenii
zolota, platiny, olova, vol'frama, titana, tantala i niobiia. Moskva,
Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane neдр, 1957.
108 p. (Metodicheskiy ukazaniia po proizvodstvu geologo-razvedochnykh
rabot, no.12). (MIRA 11:1)

(Ore deposits)

Rozhkov, I. S.
 AUTHOR: Rozhkov, I. S., Doctor of Geologico-Mineralogical Sciences. 30-11-13/23
 TITLE: Science in Soviet Yakutiya (Nauka v sovetskoy Yakutii)
 PERIODICAL: Vestnik AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 27, Nr 11, pp. 103-109 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: 35 Years ago Yakutiya was proclaimed an Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic and 325 years ago it was annexed to the empire of the Russian czar. Before the Russians entered their country, the Yakuts knew the iron, knew how to melt and process it; they also knew bronze and copper. With the settlement of the Russians the opening up of the country began. In the 19th century the mass deportation of revolutionary intellectuals began which later on proved to be of great advantage for the country. In the thirties of the 18th. century numerous schools were founded. In 1922 the industrial opening up of the country began. During the last decades a class of intellectuals with a national characteristic developed, in 1956/57 already more than 500 culture-houses, 15 secondary schools and 1 university existed. Due to her immense mineral wealth numerous expeditions explored the large country, research institutes were established, such as the Research Institute for Rare Metals (Irniredmet), the Union Institute for Minerals (VIMS), the Scientific Research Institute in Magadan

Card 1/3

Science in Soviet Yakutiya

30-11-13/23

(VNII-1). An excellent achievement of soviet geologists was the discovery of rich diamond deposits and several river systems whose bottoms contain jewels. The discovery of natural gas in the district of Taas-Tumussk made in 1956 also is of greatest interest. The first gas-fountain with about 2 million m³ gas per hour proved that the lower Jurassic layer contains gas. The Yakut Branch AN USSR may already look back to 10 years of existence. From the geological department of the Branch an Institute for Geology was made in this year. As a result of intensive work done by the expedition of geologists rich ore-deposits were discovered in Aldan. Some veins of the iron ore contain 50-60% of pure iron. In 1957 the stratigraphic-paleontological works were continued. The Soviet placed a complete expeditionary equipment at the disposal of the Yakut Branch AN USSR for the investigation of the productive forces of the country (of the AN USSR). The Institute for Biology AN USSR also occupies itself with the general problems of the industrial development of the country. Numerous laboratories were established during the past years (such as the Laboratory for Biochemistry and Physiology of Plants in the Chuchur-Muran-Station). The Archaeological Department of the Branch AN USSR on the basis of a rich research material was able to prove

Card 2/3

Science in Soviet Yakutiya

30-11-13/23

that traces of human culture already existed in Yakutsk in the paleolithic and neopaleolithic periods.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

KRIVENKO, Mikhail Grigor'yevich; AVRUTSKIY, Abram Lazarevich; KULICHIKHIN, N.I., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, zasluzhennyy dayatel' nauki, retsenzent, red.; ROZHKOV, I.S., doktor geol.-miner.nauk, retsenzent; YEZDOKOVA, M.L., red.izd-va; ISLENT'YEVA, P.G., tekhn.red.

[Guidebook for drillers specializing in cable drilling] Spravochnik mastera udarno-kanatnogo burenia. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1959. 262 p.

(MIRA 13:3)

(Boring)

ROZHKOV, I.S.

Some theoretical problems on the geology of alluvial deposits.
Kolyma 21 no.2:44-48 F '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Yakutskiy filial AN SSSR.
(Alluvial lands) (Ore deposits)

MELIK-STEPANOV, Yu.G.; SOKHIN, Yu.M.; STABIN, I.P.; ROZHKOV, I.S.,
otv.red.; MAKARENKO, M.G., red.izd-va; KARPOV, V., tekhn.red.

[New methods of heavy fluid separation and use of magnetic
separation in flowsheets for dressing complex ores and
placers] O novykh raznovidnostiakh metoda razdeleniya v
tiazhelykh sredakh i primeneni magnitnoi separatsii v skho-
makh obogashcheniya kompleksnykh rud i rossypel. Moskva, Izd-vo
Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960. 35 p. (MIRA 13:8)
(Ore dressing)

SHATSKIY, N.S., akademik, otv. red.; SHANTSER, Ye.V., red.; ROZHKOV,
I.S., red.; TROFIMOV, V.S., red.; MOMDZHI, G.S., red.;
KAMSHILINA, Ye.M., red.; SHKLYAR, S.Ya., tekhn. red.;
LOMILINA, L.N., tekhn. red.

[Mineral distribution characteristics] Zakonomenosti razme-
shcheniia poleznykh iskopaemykh. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-
vo lit-ry po gornomu delu. Vol. 4. [Placer deposits] Rossiya.
1960. 254 p. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye geologo-geograficheskikh po-
leznykh iskopaemykh.

(Ore deposits)

ROZHKOV, I.S.

Genetic types of diamond placer deposits in the Malo-Botuobinskiy region in western Yakutia. Geol. i geofiz. no.3:3-17 '60.

(MIRA 13:9)

1. Yakutskiy filial Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(Yakutia--Diamonds)

ROZHKOV, I.S., KITSUL, V.I.

A deposit of platinum in the Aldan shield. Geol. rud. mestorozh.
no. 4:74-84 J1-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Yakutskiy filial Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(Aldan Plateau--Platinum)

BORISHANSKAYA, S.S.; RAZIN, L.V.; ROZHKOV, I.S.

Colloform cuproplatinum is a rare variety of cuprian platinum.
Geol. i geofiz. no.7:50-59 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Yakutskiy filial Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(Platinum)

NEKRASOV, I.Ya.; ROZHKOV, I.S.; BORODYANSKIY, A.I.

Gold deposits in the northwestern Verkhoyansk-Chukchi folded area.
Geol. i geofiz. no.4:64-73 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Yakutskiy filial Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(Verkhoyansk Range region—Gold ores)
(Chukchi Range region—Gold ores)

ROZHKOV, I.S.; MIKHALEV, G.P.

Second Conference on the Geology of Mineral Placer Deposits.

Geol. rud. mestorozh. 6 no.3:113-116 My-Je '64

(MIRA 18:1)

NENASHEV, Nikolay Ivanovich; ROZHKOV, I.S., nauchn. sotr. otv. red.; CHERSKIY, N.V., nauchn. sotr., doktor tekhn. nauk, otv. red.; SHEYNMAN, V.S., red.

[Mesozoic and Cenozoic igneous activity and ore formation in eastern Yakutia] Mezo-kainozoiskii magmatizm i rudoobrazovanie Vostochnoi Yakutii. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 167 p. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut geologii Yakutskogo filiala Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR (for Rozhkov, Cherskiy). 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Cherskiy).

ROZHKOV, I.S.; ABRASHEV, K.K.; KONSTANTINOVA, A.F.; TORITSYN, B.A.

Dependence of the electrical conductivity of diamonds on temperature.
Geol. i geofiz. no.2:138-141 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Yakutskiy filial Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Yakutsk.

ROZHKOV, I.S.; ABRASHEV, K.K.; KONSTANTINOVA, A.F.

Some characteristics of the heat conductivity of diamonds from
the "Mir" and "Aykhal" deposits. Geol. i geofiz. no.3:135-138
'64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Yakutskiy filial Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, g. Yakutsk.

ROZHKOV, I.S.; ABRASHEV, K.K.

New method and some results of the study of diamond-bearing
kimberlite ores. Geol. i geofiz. no.2:146-150 '64.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Yakutskiy filial Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Yakutsk.

SMIRNOV, V.I., akademik, otv. red.; ROZHKOV, I.S., red.;
TROFIMOV, V.S., red.; SHILO, N.A., red.; KAMSHILINA,
Ye.M., red.

[Geology of placers] Geologiya rossypei. Moskva, Nauka,
1965. 399 p. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Nauchnyy sovet po rudoobrazovaniyu.

ROZHKOV, I.S.

Ancient weathering surface on kimberlite rocks. Kora
vyvetr. no.6:203-225 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Yakutskiy filial AN SSSR.

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Yakut 2x 15 30-11-13/23

AUTHOR: Rozhkov, I. S., Doctor of Geologico-Mineralogical Sciences.

TITLE: Science in Soviet Yakutiya (Nauka v sovetskoy Yakutii)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 27, Nr 11, pp. 103-109 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: 35 Years ago Yakutiya was proclaimed an Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic and 325 years ago it was annexed to the empire of the Russian czar. Before the Russians entered their country, the Yakuts knew the iron, knew how to melt and process it; they also knew bronze and copper. With the settlement of the Russians the opening up of the country began. In the 19th century the mass deportation of revolutionary intellectuals began which later on proved to be of great advantage for the country. In the thirties of the 18th. century numerous schools were founded. In 1922 the industrial opening up of the country began. During the last decades a class of intellectuals with a national characteristic developed, in 1956/57 already more than 500 culture-houses, 15 secondary schools and 1 university existed. Due to her immense mineral wealth numerous expeditions explored the large country, research institutes were established, such as the Research Institute for Rare Metals (Irniredmet), the Union Institute for Minerals (VIMS), the Scientific Research Institute in Magadan

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ROZHKOV, I. V.

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PM 10/20

Stability of leaded gasoline, I. V. Rozhkov and E. S. Kozlovskaya, Vysokiy Nefteyniy Tekhn. 1955, No. 6, 6-8. Ref. Zh. Khim. 1955, No. 2939. The effect of aged gasoline on the induction period of leaded gasoline and the prevention of sediment formation in stored leaded gasoline was studied by using a sample (I) fluid which had been stored 1 yr. and a sample (II) stored 4 yrs. Gasoline contg. II but no antioxidant formed a ppt. of Pb compds. after 6 months storage at 30° in dark bottles. Gasoline contg. I formed under similar conditions a ppt. after 15 months. Gasoline free from antioxidants but contg. II had an induction period of less than 2 hrs. and those contg. I of 2 hrs.; addn. an antioxidant raised the induction period to 12 and 28 hrs., resp. Addn. of an antioxidant to leaded gasoline after the Pb ppt. had formed and been filtered off, improved the induction period, but to a lesser extent than addn. to fresh gasoline. Gasoline freed from sediment by filtration and treated with an antioxidant did not change after several months storage at 20°. M. Hosen

ROZHKOV, I. V.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Treatment of Natural Gases and Petroleum. Motor Fuels. Lubricants, I-13

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 62608

Author: Rozhkov, I., Kornilova, Ye.

Institution: None

Title: Stability of Ethylated Aviation Gasoline of Different Chemical Composition

Original

Periodical: Novosti neft. tekhniki, Neftepererabotka, 1954, No 6, 19-22

Abstract: Investigation of the effects of the hydrocarbon composition of ethylated aviation gasolines on their stability in storage. Stability was evaluated by the method of GOST-6667-53 and the time of appearance of a precipitate of decomposition products of tetraethyl lead (TEL) on storage. The investigation showed that in extensively branched paraffin hydrocarbons TEL is more stable than in alkylated aromatic hydrocarbons. Accordingly B-100/130 gasoline obtained by

Card 1/2

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Treatment of
Natural Gases and Petroleum. Motor Fuels. Lubricants,
I-13

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 62608

Abstract: catalytic and containing large amounts of isoparaffins was found to
be more stable than aviation gasolines B-95/130 and B-89 produced
by direct distillation. Enhanced stability of isoparaffins is due
to the fact that they are difficultly oxidized by air oxygen and
the low activity in relation to TEL of the peroxides which are
formed from them.

Card 2/2

ROZHKOV, I. V.

AID P - 342

Subject : USSR/Chemistry
Card : 1/1
Authors : Rozhkov, I. V., Shimonayev, G. S. and Kornilova, Ye. N.
Title : The effect of tetraethyl lead on the oxidation of hydrocarbons
Periodical : Neft. Khoz., v. 32, #5, 70-73, My 1954
Abstract : The result of study of oxidation of hydrocarbons of the kerosene types in liquid phase and at the presence of 0.01% of tetraethyl lead (TEL) are reported by the authors. The specimens of liquid hydrocarbons with and without TEL were placed in glass ampoules filled with air and tested at 100°C. The results indicate that TEL is a catalyst for low temperature oxidation of liquid hydrocarbons. The TEL also accelerates the decomposition of organic peroxides, which in turn accelerate decomposition of TEL and formation of deposits. 2 tables and 5 Russian references (1939-51).
Institution : None
Submitted : No date

ROZHKOV, I. V.

AID P - 505

Subject : USSR/Chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 78 - 19/27

Author : Rozhkov, I. V.

Title : Increasing the precision of a graphical method of the determination of molecular weight of kerosene fractions

Periodical : Neft. Khoz., v. 32, #6, 68-69, Ju 1954

Abstract : The author describes a graphical method for the determination of molecular weight of various kerosene fractions. The graph is constructed for molecular weights computed for average volumetric temperature of fractional evaporation from the data given in the USSR Standard (GOST 2177-48) and for coefficient (K) determined experimentally for different molecular weights. The mean arithmetic deviation for 15 kerosene fractions was found to be about 1.5%. One chart, a numerical example and one Russian reference (1950).

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

ROZHNOK, I. V.

✓ The liquid-phase oxidation of hydrocarbons in the presence of liquid tetraethyllead. G. S. Shimonov and I. V. Rozhnok. Zhur. Fiz. Khim. 29, 791-8 (1955). In the oxidation studies, 50 ml. of the hydrocarbons + 0.8% PbEt₄ were oxidized in sealed 250-ml. glass ampuls with the O₂ in the air at 100°. The amt. of unused O in the ampul was detd. after cooling in ice water. The oxidation of hydrocarbon started after a certain induction period, which was different for different hydrocarbons. When the induction period was over, the O mol. became appreciably absorbed by org. peroxides and the Pb compds. pptd. The change in the O content and of the deposit formation during the initial oxidation, proceeded exponentially, and could be described by the general equation $y = Ae^{-\gamma/\tau}$, where A and γ are consts., y is the absorbed O or the amt. of Pb the ppt. formed, and τ the oxidation time. The relation between

the O absorbed and the peroxide concn. (P) was $y = k \int_0^t P dt$

dr . The deposition of Pb compd. was indicated by analyses of kinetic data to result from the PbEt₄ interaction with the hydrocarbon peroxides formed during the oxidation.

W. M. Sternberg

LFH

Rozhkov, I. V.

6090. NEW APPARATUS FOR DETERMINING CHEMICAL STABILITY OF LEADED
 AVIATION GASOLINES. Porekhin, B.A., Mikhlin, G.M. and Rozhkov, I.V.
 (Nov. Neft. Tekh., Nefteprozrab. (News Petrol. Technol., Treatment, Moscow),
 1956, (5), 20-22; abstr. in Ref. Zh. Khim. (Ref. J. Chem., Moscow), 1957,
 (1), 3297). The apparatus and method are described in Fuel Abstr.,
 1957, vol. 21, 5679. They can also be used on ethyl fluid, jet fuels and
 motor vehicle gasolines containing thermally cracked components.

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Rozhkov; I.V.

" /Determination of aminophenolic antioxidants in gasolines

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11/11

ROZHKOV, I. V.

Oxidation of gasoline hydrocarbons in liquid phase in the presence of tetraethyllead I. V. Rozhkov and E. N. Kornilova, *Khim. i Tekhnol. Topol.* 1950, No. 12, 43-7.

Hydrocarbons contg. 3.3 g. PbEt₄ per kg. of fuel were oxidized with air in sealed ampuls at 100°. Periodically the ampuls were broken and the amount of absorbed O and the wt. of the decompn. product of PbEt₄ were detd. From these measurements, the induction period (τ), the average rate of oxidation (W_1), and the av. rate of PbEt₄ decompn. (W_2) were found. In the absence of PbEt₄, paraffins and isomers with ter. C showed the greatest oxidation stability in the liquid phase: τ varied from 16 hrs. to 40 hrs., and W_1 from 0.3×10^{-4} to 1.7×10^{-4} mole/mole hr. In the presence of PbEt₄, τ decreased on the av. to 3-5 hrs., and W_1 increased to 3.6×10^{-4} - 13.5×10^{-4} mole/mole hr. The exceptions were 2,2,4-trimethylpentane (I; τ 20 hrs., W_1 0.6×10^{-4} , W_2 0.1×10^{-4} mole/mole hr.); a mixt. of 2,2,3-, 2,3,3-, and 2,3,4-trimethylpentane (τ 8 hrs.). The kinetics of the oxidation of heptane and I without PbEt₄ were approx. the same; in the presence of PbEt₄ they differed considerably. The decompn. of PbEt₄ was directly related to the amount and the type of peroxides formed in the process and to the length of τ . Among the aromatic hydrocarbons, in the absence of PbEt₄, toluene had the greatest stability (τ 6 hrs., W_1 1.5×10^{-4} mole/mole hr.). However, it was easily oxidized in the presence of PbEt₄ (τ 3 hrs., W_1 8.7×10^{-4} mole/mole hr., W_2 9.7×10^{-4} mole/mole hr.). Ethylbenzene and iso-

ROZHKOV, I. V., KORNILOVA, E. N.

propylbenzene ether with or without PtEt₄ had a short τ and a high rate of oxidation, especially in the presence of PtEt₄. The rate of naphthenic hydrocarbons was on the average 20% higher than that of aromatic compounds, with the exception of methylcyclohexane. In the presence of PtEt₄, the av. values of W₀ of naphthenic compounds were slightly higher than those of the aromatic compounds. The rate of oxidation of several mixts. of hydrocarbons was also detd.

A. P. Kotloby

gmb 3/2
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ROZHKOV, L.V.		5 14E3d
1952. MECHANISM OF ACTION OF AN OF LEADED AVIATION GASOLINES. (Rus) Teshnol. Topliva Hasek (Chem. Engng) Experiments are recorded on the action they show that the stability of leaded decomposition of tetra-ethyl lead has of paraoxydiphenylamine. (L).	1. ON DATA ON THE LIQUID PHASE 2. V.P. KOTILOVA, E.M. (Rus) Moscow, Apr. 1951, 47-51. of antiagents of different types. aviation gasolines, in which begin, can be improved by the introduction	gmb mt

Розенков, И.В.

4E3d

Determination of the chemical stability of aviation gaso-

line in storage in various conditions

by the method of gas chromatography

by the method of gas chromatography

Storage stability is determined from the time required for the

appearance of turbidity which is observed visually

cm gmb
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AUTHOR: Rozhkov, I.V. and Kornilova, E.N.

65-4-8/12

TITLE: On the mechanism of the action of anti-oxidants on the process of liquid phase oxidation of ethylated aviation petrols (O mekhanisme deystviya anikisleteley na protsess zhidkofaznogo okisleniya bensinov.)

PERIODICAL: "Khimiya i Tekhnologiya Topлива i Masel" (Chemistry and Technology of Fuels and Lubricants) 1957, No. 4, pp. 47-53 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The above problem was studied using fresh and to some extent oxidised samples of petrol and the following anti-oxidants: paraoxydiphenylamine, 4,4'-diaminodipenyldisulphide, diethyl-p-phenylenediamine, 2,6-ditertiary butyl-4-methylphenol and 2,4-diaminodiphenylamine. Changes in the physico-chemical properties of ethylated aviation benzene exposed to light at room temperature are shown in Table 1; the influence of admixtures on the oxidation process is shown in Figs. 1-6, and changes in properties of "corrected" petrol on storage is shown in Table 2. It was found that under conditions of liquid phase oxidation, lead tetraethyl decomposes with the formation of active products considerably easier than peroxides. These decomposition products initiate the decomposition of hydroperoxides. Therefore the additives capable of inhibiting the decomposition of lead tetraethyl also inhibit the decomposition of

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On the mechanism of the action of anti-oxidants on the process of liquid phase oxidation of ethylated aviation petrols (Cont.)
hydroperoxides. Anti-oxidants inhibiting oxidation of ethylated benzene when added before the oxidation process is started, are capable of inhibiting the already started decomposition of lead tetraethyl in gasoline. The possibility of increasing the stability of ethylated gasoline in which the decomposition process of lead tetraethyl has already started by an addition of para-oxydiphenylamine was demonstrated. There are 2 tables, 6 figures and 7 Slavic references.

ASSOCIATION: NII GSM

AVAILABLE:

Card 2/2

Khimiya i Tekhnologiya Topliva i Masel
AUTHORS: Sablina, Z.A., Rozhkov, I.V., G'ureyev, A.A., Kornilova,
E.N., and Turskiy, Yu. I. 65-6-10/13

TITLE: Phenols from processing Cherekhovsk coals as antioxidants
for fuels. (Fenoly pererabotki cherekhovskikh ugley kak
antiokisliteli dlya topliv).

PERIODICAL: "Khimiya i Tekhnologiya Topliva i Masel" (Chemistry and
Technology of Fuels and Lubricants) 1957, No.6, pp.58-62
(USSR).

ABSTRACT: Oxidation inhibiting properties of phenols obtained during
semicoking of the Cherekhovsk coals were investigated.
Numerous samples of phenols were tested, but the results for
three most effective samples are given: 1) phenols separated
from spent ammonia liquor, by solvent extraction (the method
is not given) and distilled in vacuo; 2) individual frac-
tions of these phenols (the composition - table 1), and 3)
some phenolic fractions separated from tar (e.g., fraction
boiling 240-330 C). Oxidation inhibiting properties of
phenols were tested by rapid oxidation of samples of various
fuels (containing components obtained by thermal cracking)
inhibited with the antioxidants investigated in comparison
with the same fuels containing already known inhibitors.

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Phenols from processing Chermkhovsk coals as antioxidants
for fuels. (Cont.) 65-6-10/13

Experimental results are given in tables 2-7 and figs. 1-3.
It was established that the above samples of phenols are
efficient antioxidants for various kinds of fuels contain-
ing unsaturated hydrocarbons. They are considerably better
than antioxidants made from wood tar and their efficiency
is comparable with that of synthetic antioxidants
(p-oxydiphenylamine, ionol). The most effective of the
samples investigated is the fraction of diphenols isolated
from spent ammonia liquor. For practical applications
phenols recovered from spent ammonia liquor ($\phi 4-16$) and
phenols from tar fraction boiling at 240-330 C ($\phi 4-4$) are
recommended.

There are 7 tables and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: NII GSM and VNII NP.

AVAILABLE:

Card 2/2

ROZHKOV, I.V.

of liquid hydrocarbon is connected with the formation of ethyl and Pb-alkyl radicals. Peroxides were formed by the initiation of the oxidation by C_2H_5 . When the Pb-alkyl radicals interact with the peroxides, forming new radicals, and continue the chain reaction of hydrocarbon oxidation. A rise in temp. or an increase in the concentration of a peroxide addn. shortens the induction period and increases the oxidation rate.

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20-1-31/44

AUTHOR:

Rozhkov, I.V.

TITLE:

On the Dependence of the Oxidizability of Hydrocarbons in the Liquid Phase on Their Structure (O zavisimosti kislyayemosti uglevodorodov v zhidkoy faze ot ikh stroeniya)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 116, Nr 1, pp. 117 - 119 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The present paper investigates the data found in publications as well as in one of the author's previous works concerning the oxidizability of hydrocarbons with 7 to 10 hydrocarbon atoms in the liquid phase. These data are then compared with other data concerning the strength of C-H bonds in these hydrocarbons. The structure of the hydrosuperoxides of 2-methylhexane, of 2, 2,4-trimethylpentane and of 2,7-dimethyl octane shows that the experimental data and theoretical conceptions concerning the order of the weakest C-H-bonds in the molecules of these hydrocarbons are in agreement. The structure of the hydrosuperoxides of normal octane, nonane and decane is unfortunately still unknown. The stripping energies of the weakest C-H bonds of normal paraffinic hydrocarbons with from 7 to 10 carbon atoms, which were found by the equations developed by V.V. Voy-

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20-1-31/44

On the Dependence of the Oxidizability of Hydrocarbons in the Liquid Phase on
Their Structure

evodskiy (reference 3) are very similar to one another. The isoparaffinic hydrocarbons, which have no quaternary carbon atom, have more weak C-H bonds in the molecules than the corresponding paraffinic hydrocarbons. They are therefore oxidized much more easily in the liquid phase. Further details are discussed. In the case of toluene and benzene the stripping energy of the weakest C-H bond has already been experimentally determined. In the case of toluene it is considerably below the suggested values of the tearing energies in the weakest C-H bonds of any paraffinic hydrocarbons. Nevertheless, toluene is much more stable with respect to oxidation in the liquid phase. In the case of benzene the high stripping energy of C-H bonds cause a considerable stability with respect to oxidation in the liquid phase. It may therefore be concluded that experimental data available at present do not make it possible to set up rules governing the relations between the values of the stripping energy of the weakest C-H bonds in the molecules of hydrocarbons and their oxidizability in the liquid phase. There are 1 figure, 1 table and 11 references, 7 of which are Slavic.

Card 2/3

20-1-31/44

On the Dependence of the Oxidizability of Hydrocarbons in the Liquid Phase on
Their Structure

PRESENTED: April 27, 1957, by N.N. Semenov, Academician

SUBMITTED: March 9, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

Rozhnkov, I. V.

65-53-4-8/12

AUTHORS: Shimonayev, G. S., Churshukov, Ye. S., *Rozhnkov, I. V.*

TITLE: The Determination of the Thermal Stability of Fuels
(Opredeleniye termicheskoy stabil'nosti topliv)

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i Tekhnologiya Topliv i Masel, 1958, Nr 4,
pp 46 - 51 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Fuels, used in engines, are heated in some cases to comparatively high temperatures (150° - 250°C) (Ref. 1); under such conditions insoluble deposits are formed (Refs. 2 and 3); sometimes flaky deposits occur. The thermal stability of fuels is defined as their resistance against the formation of such deposits. One of the methods for determining the thermal stability of fuels (Ref.9) is based on the oxidation of fuels under static conditions. A new method, also based on the oxidation of fuels, in the device LSA (Ref.10) is described. In the modified device, LSA-2 investigations can be carried out in a thermostat at 200° - 250°C. Two retorts are used, and 25 ml of the filtered fuel is poured into each. The retorts are sealed hermetically by submerging them in hot water (95°C); oxidation is carried out at 200°C for twenty minutes; then the retorts are cooled to room temperature and the contents filtered through a porous glass filter No.4. After filtration the deposits on the

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The Determination of the Thermal Stability of Fuels 65-58-4-8/12

filters are washed with isopentane or petroleum ether, dried for forty-five minutes and weighed. The weight of the formed deposit is expressed in mg/100 ml of fuel. Accuracy of the results was within $\pm 0.01 - 0.2$ mg (Table 1). The deposits can be formed in the fuel due to the oxidation or polymerisation of the formed oxygen-containing compounds (Ref.3), or due to the polymerization and condensation of some compounds in the fuel. Results of experiments on kerosene in an air - nitrogen atmosphere are given in Table 2. Fig.1: the effect of temperature on the formation of deposits in kerosene for constant time of oxidation; Fig.2: the kinetics of deposit formation in kerosene at 120°, 150°, 200°, and 250°. From Fig.1, 2 and Table 2 an increase in the quantity of deposit can be observed in the initial period. After twenty-thirty minutes only small changes or even decreases can be observed. The amount of the formed deposits is only slightly affected by metals; the largest deposits are formed in the presence of steel. Physicochemical properties of various investigated fuels are given in Table 4 and results of the thermal stability of these fuels in Table 5. There are 5 Tables, 3 Figures and 11 References: 7 English and 4 Russian.

Card 2/2

1. Fuels-Stability-Temperature factors results
2. Fuels-Stability-Test results